Carolina Observer.

VOL. VIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1824. [NO. 367.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

Last Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the late concern of Barnum Beach & Co. are requested for the last time to call on either of the subscribers and make immediate payment. BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

March 3, 1824. 61ep2m

For Sale, or Lease,

On accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the eastern side of the north east branch of the Cape-Fear river, and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriant rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and grass, as it is capable of being made rich meadow land by proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quality, equal to any land of the same quality in the country. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being land of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for its uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has an easy outlet from the river bank by Wilming-ton, to which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. Scarce there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, or naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expence of labour, and in the adjacent to it, there are three valuable saw mills, some of which have made [illegible] and could, &c. from timber got on this tract, if the proprietor should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former surveyor of the said county, and to the Honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

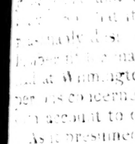
I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a property offered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable prospect of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail. JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 130,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 10 years; the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

For Sale,



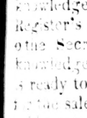
THE Plantation on which I now live, about fifteen miles from Fayetteville, on the Hillsborough road. The situation as to health, is inferior to none in the county. It is conveniently supplied with all necessary buildings. Persons wishing to purchase can call on the subscriber on the premises.

DANIEL M'LEAN.

61*

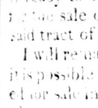
Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Cheraw county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.



The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,



of choice, late fruit,

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and is one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde, Esq. Cheraw Court, Nov. 25——27tf.

WILLIAM L. HAYES

Committed

To the jail of this county, a negro man who calls himself Matthew Clarkson, and says he is free. He was kidnapped by speculators in Delaware, and sold to another speculator named Samuel Scott, from whom he escaped in Rockingham county, in this state. Said negro is about five feet ten inches high, stout made, and of a dark complexion; he has a scar on his right eye, and one on his uncle brow; about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, Jailor.

April [illegible]——58

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,

Rudiments,	$2 50
Reading and Writing,	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work,	6

Music, taught by Mr. Lataste, per annum, $60; per quarter, $20.

Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M Laisney, a native of France.

Drawing and Painting,	$6
French,	6

Classical department, under Mr. James J. Sanford. The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra. $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments,	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM. HAMILTON.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:y.1

Mr. La Taste,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that he has removed and settled with his *family* among them, and tenders his services to them in the various branches of education he has been teaching, since the year *Eighteen Hundred*. His long experience and success, wherever he has resided, are his recommendations. He offers to teach in private families, at his house, and at the Academy. His terms may be made known by applying at his residence, on Maxton Lane.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

SADDLERY STORE,

Hay-street, opposite the Mansion Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles, of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles, of every description; Harness, Tranks, Valises, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks: Also, saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO

Dec. 24, 1823.—*3tf

REMOVAL.

AMOS KIMBALL has removed from his former stand to the store on Person Street, occupied by Mr. A. G. Deal, where he offers at wholesale, the remainder of his Stock, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of almost every description, at prices unusually low, well worthy the attention of country dealers

May 3, 1824. 2m69

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 51tf

B. W. WILLIAMS.

Caution.

I HEREBY caution all persons from trading for all or either of four different promissory notes, of fifty dollars each, given by me on the 7th day of January, 1822, to Jane Davis, of the town of Rockingham; as I am determined to pay no part of their contents, they being given for the purchase of a tract of land for which she can make no right or title, as never having any herself.

ALEX. GRAHAM.

Richmond Co. May 4, 1824.—2t66

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, which he offers, as heretofore, at *unusually low prices*. Among which are:

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts
Levantine
Green Florence
} SILKS,
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Droghedas

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards, Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices*.

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *good bargains.*—56*

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

March 31, 1824 56 f

REMOVAL.

L. R. Martense

HAS removed to the store, formerly occupied by Mr. Angus Kimball, north-east corner of Market square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of *DRY GOODS*, &c. at wholesale or retail.

62*

Received, by the last arrivals,

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
9 bags Coffee,

Just received, and for sale, by

51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.

March 4 1824—52tf.

Cheaper than ever!

THE subscriber intending to leave this place for the North in the course of a few weeks, offers the remainder of his stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at unusual low prices

Also, on consignment,

5 cases Ladies' Straw Bonnets
50 doz. do do Bands
5 boxes cotton and wool Cards
100 boxes superior American Cigars
20 do Windsor Shaving Soap
5 doz. Shoe Blacking
5 doz. wire Sceives
50 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs, &c. &c.

A. G. DEAL.

☞All persons indebted are requested to make payment before the first of June next.

61*

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House, Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,

For saleby J. HUSKE.

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')

For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 14, 1824—58

State of North-Carolina, } Sc.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1824.

John Armstrong and others *vs.* George T. Hearsay and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that George T. Hearsay, William Cameron, Angus M'Gilvray, Alexander M'Gilvray, John M'Donald and Daniel M'Rae, of the defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Observer and Raleigh Register, for the said George T. Hearsay, William Cameron, Angus M'Gilvray, Alexander M'Gilvray, John M'Donald, and Daniel M'Rae, to appear on or before the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainants' Bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, as to them respectively, and heard ex parte. JOHN HOGG. c. & m. e.

6t69

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, about the 6th inst. a bright sorrel HORSE, rising five years old, about fifteen hands high, a small white streak extending from his forehead down to the nose; no other marks recollected. This Horse was sold in this place by Mr. Hargrave, of Guilford county, N. C. which course it is probable he may have strayed. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the horse; and if stolen, Twenty Dollars for the thief.

JOHN W. SANDFORD.

Fayetteville, May 26, 1824.—64*

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers,

200 *casks Cut Nails and Brads*, to wit:

4*d.* 4½*d.* 5*d.* 6*d.* 8*d.* 10*d.* 12*d.* 20*d.* 24*d.* Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes—*Also*,

6*d.* 8*d.* 10*d.* 12*d.* and 20*d.* flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824—.32*

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by
DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Plains
¾, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline,
Domestic Caroline, } PLAIDS
And Tartan
Cashmere,
Merino, Printed, } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
and Cassimere
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped } SILKS
Do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid,
Silk,
Beaver and Castor } GLOVES.
Gentlemen's Buckskin,
York Tan,
and Silk
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 5-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic.
Do do bleached do do
4-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
4-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
5-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
3-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book } MUSLINS.
Do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira,
Teneriffe, and } WINES.
Vin de Grave,
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824

Willie Mebane & Co. } Original Attachment.
vs.
Lynch & Cather.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendants, Lynch & Cather, are inhabitants of another state: Therefore, *Ordered*, that they be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against them; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,
JNO. ARMSTRONG. *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824

Cornelius J. Tooker } Original Attachment.
vs.
David Ruth.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendant, David Ruth, is an inhabitant of another state:—Therefore, *Ordered*, that he be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,
JNO. ARMSTRONG. *Clerk.*

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Wholesale Dry Goods Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly occupied by Donald & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.—

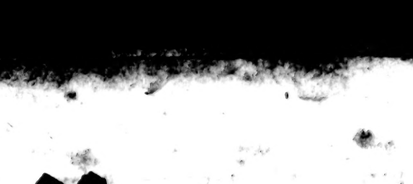
H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

They will also keep on hand, an assortment of the

Best Dutch Bolting Cloths.

*99tf

NEW LINE OF



STAGES,

Between Petersburg, Belfield, Halifax and Tarboro', connecting with the Fayetteville and Norfolk Route.

The Subscriber,

HAS contracted with the General Post-Office to carry the Mail from Petersburg to Tarboro' twice a week, in a light, substantial, two horse Stage. Nothing shall be wanting on his part, to render the travelling on this route both expeditious and comfortable.—Passengers arriving from Fayetteville, Georgia, &c. at Tarboro' to breakfast, Tuesdays and Saturdays, in Larmore's Line, will breakfast in Petersburg the next morning, (110 miles) where they can take Porter & Nible's daily accommodation Stage to Richmond, or spend a few hours in Petersburg, and take their Mail Stage to Richmond after dinner, or take the Steamboat to Baltimore, or Washington City, via Norfolk. The subscriber does not believe he goes much out of the way to say, that the road from Fayetteville by Tarboro' and Halifax to Petersburg, is a *Rolling Green.*

This line will be in operation on Tuesday the 18th instant.

The Stage will leave Petersburg Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Tarboro' next day by 3 P. M.

Leave Tarboro' Tuesdays and Saturdays, 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Petersburg the next morning to breakfast.

RATES OF FARE.

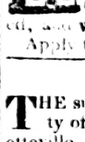
From Petersburg to Tarboro', 110 miles, $9 00.

THOMAS SHORE.

May 14, 1824. 4-66

☞Baggage at the risk of the owners.

A comfortable dwelling-house



on Green street to rent. The house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker, near the Court-House, has been thoroughly repaired, and will be rented on moderate terms.

Apply to DUNCAN THOMPSON.

NOTICE

THE subscriber is Standard Keeper for the county of Cumberland, including the town of Fayetteville, and keeps his office upstairs in the brick house on Hay-street, immediately over the store of Mr. Angus Taylor. All persons using weights and measures, contrary to the acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, will be prosecuted without favor or discrimination.

ISAAC NEWBERRY.

Fayetteville, 1st May, 1824——3t67

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a deed of trust has been executed to John Crump, by Joel Estes, Eustes Hunt, Elisha W. Estes, and A. D. Murphey, for certain tracts of land, and a certain number of lots lying in the town of Henderson, Montgomery county, N. C. to secure the payment due on said lands and lots; I will offer for sale, on the eighth of July next, at the Court-House in Lawrenceville, the said tracts of land and said lots, for ready money, to the highest bidder, viz: one tract of land on Pee Dee River, containing about 315 acres; another adjoining the town of Henderson of about 50 acres; and 33 lots in said town of Henderson, excepting, however, one tenth part of said property, which is not to be sold.

JOHN CRUMP, *Trustee.*

Montgomery County, N. C.
May 25, 1824. } 3t67

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true *Robarnal suphalitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for above two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Gum do, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever,—several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

To the Public.

WHEREAS, on Friday morning last, the 28th ult. a negro male child, apparently 3 months old, was found lying near the negro houses of the subscriber, on his plantation about six miles from town. The child is now in his possession, and properly nourished and taken care of: this notice therefore given, for the benefit of the public generally, or particularly those who may be interested.

EDWARD MOONEY.

Fayetteville, 1st June, 1824.—2t68

HIS OFFICE.

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM AFRICA.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 4.—We have given this evening from a late Liverpool paper, a letter confirming the late unpleasant news from the Western Coast of Africa. A few additional particulars have also been received at this place via St. Thomas; and at Providence by a vessel direct from Africa. Captain Daily, of the Providence vessel, states (in addition to what we published on Wednesday,) that the settlement called the *Dutch Second*, was burnt by the English in February, for selling supplies to the Ashantees. The English Commander on the station, informed captain Daily that he had put an officer on board the brig Paragon, of Boston, to prevent her trading on the coast, and would not allow of any trade with the Dutch castle and settlements at Elmina. The news via St. Thomas, was brought to that place by the French schr. Porpoise, in a very short passage from Goree, (said to be since the 1st of May.) The captain of the French vessel stated that hordes of natives from the interior were overwhelming the settlements on the coast—that they had taken possession of and burnt St. Marys on the Gambia, and destroyed much property. The white inhabitants fled to Goree. They also had made several attacks upon Sierra Leone, and the inhabitants were preparing to leave that place.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

BRITISH WAR IN AFFRICA.

The details of the defeat of the British forces in Africa, make their loss much greater than was first reported. The number which fell, is stated to be 4,000, nearly the whole of which were blacks or natives. The following letter, from a London paper, gives the particulars of the unfortunate affair.

British Accra, Jan. 31, 1824.

Dear Sir—This will be handed you by Capt. Bonney of the brig Elizabeth, who is now lying off and on, as she touches at Barbadoes. I cannot let slip this opportunity of writing a few lines.

It is with the greatest concern I have to inform you that the Ashantees have made an attack upon Sir Charles M'Carthy's division of the army, upon the Gold Coast, and completely routed it: most of the officers killed, and Sir Charles himself wounded in two places during the action, and now missing. They came down 15,000 strong; Sir Charles' division was not more than one-third that number. The battle was fought on the 21st inst. near Sicondee, and lasted from 2 P. M. until 6, when Sir Charles, having expended all his amunition, was surrounded, and his army completely routed. The Ashantees however sustained a great loss, and it is not known where they are gone to.

There were fourteen officers with Sir Charles when the action commenced, and only one, Lt. Erskine, escaped to tell the tale of woe. Among the slain, are some of the principal and oldest merchants of Cape Coast; those that I have heard named, are, George Robertson, James Headle, Edwin Jones, and Mr. Tedley, the Staff Surgeon, killed; Capt. Legrange died of fatigue; others that I do not know the names of, killed; and many wounded and missing. They were expecting an attack at Cape Coast, by the latest intelligence, and they had actually sent down a vessel to get 7000 stand of arms, which it was reported at Cape Coast that I had here.—As this vessel will most likely call at Cape Coast, the Captain will be able to give you late accounts, and more accurate intelligence of this dreadful transaction, which may yet be the cause of the Gold Coast being taken from us.

The following is an extract of a private letter from an officer of rank on board the Owen Glendower, which not only confirms the disastrous tidings above given, but adds to them the melancholy intelligence of the death of that enterprizing traveller Belzoni:—

Cape Coast, February 2.

All is confusion here. The Ashantees have beaten the Governor; he is a prisoner or killed, so are all the white men of the party, about seven or eight, and more than two-thirds of his force. Our marines garrison Cape Coast Castle. We have been at duty night and day of the severest nature.

I almost thought the other day that my jaw-bone would have ornamented an Ashantee drum: fate would have it otherwise. We had two marines and one Krowman killed, and two marines and five seamen wounded.

We are all ready for hard work, and as the Ashantees show no quarter, but torture those they take, if our lads are obliged to land, (which is more than probable,) I land too; no prisoner will any of us be, that is determined. The country, overrun by the Ashantees, is in a horrible condition; every male old person, and child is put to death; the girls just arrived at a proper age are saved. A Captain L'Estrange was so affected by the dreadful sight which he saw on the march, that on seeing two children hung up by the neck, and two with their bellies cut open, he dropped down and died.

Belzoni is no more. He died at Benin, of dysentery, after every thing that could be wished was done and settled for his proceeding into the interior.

Barrow's supposition is just; the Congo is the Niger. I have pretty good information.

Political intelligence from the Spanish Main.

The Jamaica papers of the 24th May, state that affairs remained very tranquil throughout the United Provinces in the centre of America; great exertions were making by the National Assembly to establish the government firmly, open a reciprocal [illegible] with other nations, replenish the treasury, diffuse the means of instruction, and encourage the inhabitants to cultivate the soil. The liberal system which this government has adopted, which by far exceeds any of the South American provinces, is expected to produce an influx of adventurers, in search of the riches of this once forbidden, but now *emancipated country*. Many of the old Spaniards, who, in the midst of the revolution, fled from the country, leaving valuable estates, will now be induced to return, as they may enjoy their civil and religious privileges unmolested. The Decrees, depriving Europeans from enjoying any offices of trust or emolument under the new government, were repealed. The new Constitution was formed on a basis affording equal privileges to foreigners as well as natives. Foreigners were allowed to work mines, settle towns, &c. &c. and were to be exempt from all taxes for many years.

The new National Pavilion has been hoisted, consisting of three stripes, blue, white, and blue—in the middle stripe, a triangle, including three volcanoes, with a rainbow covering the whole, and the words '*Deos*,' '*Union*,' and '*Liberated.*' The three volcanoes were solved as follows:—That the three Great Provinces of Guatimala, Comayagua, and Nicaragua, had burst from the bonds of *Spanish despotism* and *slavery*. The proceedings of the government had been extremely politic throughout the whole revolution; no blood had been shed, or arbitrary acts, or laws marked their progress, but on the contrary, they had shown a liberality and candour little to be expected. Spanish property had been protected.

No privateers had been licensed, and the Spanish vessels permitted to enter and depart unmolested. The intercourse with the interior was carried on without interruption or danger, the mails were regularly carried to all the provinces; adventurers had already arrived, and penetrated to the shores of the Pacific ocean. A new city was building on the shores of the Pacific ocean, intended to be the seaport of the city of Guatimala, to be called Port Libertad. It was expected the next Congress would wholly abolish slavery.

The crops generally very good—of Indigo, the crop was considered short, about 200 seroons have arrived at market—sales had been effected as high as two dollars for fine, and 1 50 per lb. for ordinary, but it was on the decline. Large quantities of Gold and Silver Bullion had collected in the hands of the proprietors of Mines, who were using every means to induce government to establish a new national coin.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman now travelling in Europe, to the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, dated

"LONDON, APRIL 22

"Though I have no great matters to tell you of, yet, to keep my promise, I send you a sketch of what occurs to me as most likely to interest you.

"Parliament voted a recess till the 3d of May, a few days ago. You get ample details of its proceedings in the papers; and let me say, in passing, that Parliamentary speeches *read* much better than they *sound*. I have *seen* quite neat and elegant speeches in the Courier of my Lord so-and-so, and the Honorable Member from what-d'ye-call it, which were excessively dull and awkward when I *heard* them at Westminister. It is, I believe, the fashion in Parliament to hesitate, sometimes painfully, and to display not only a want of personal ease and gracefulness of manner, but also of that command of words and ready lucid arrangement of a subject, which we think necessary to form a finished debater. Even Mr. Canning, the most entertaining speaker in the present Parliament, has little of voice, manner, or personal address, to recommend him as an orator. If comparisons were not invidious, I should say that our Congress could show better specimens of parliamentary oratory than the present Legislature of Great Britain."

Fanaticism.—We lately published the trial of a young woman in England, who in a fit of religious frenzy, put her brother, an infant, to death, "in order to send him to heaven." Horrible as this case certainly was, it is greatly surpassed by the following, which appears in a late London paper, as an extract from a foreign journal:

Eve. Post.

GENEVA, APRIL 24.

A little piece of news was published here a few days ago of a very *piquant* nature, the details of all the horrors lately committed in a village of the Canton Zurick, by a troop of fanatics. It describes a sad state of libertinism, and ferocity. A young woman, who had lived for some time a very irregular life, persuaded herself, all at once, that God demanded her life, to obtain at the price of her blood the salvation of sinners. She succeeded in making her family adopt this idea. One of her sisters under her tuition devoted herself to death. They armed the hands of their parents and friends, and expired slowly under their blows. According to their express commands they were fixed to crucibxes, and their executioners waited patiently for three days in expectation of their resurrection, agreeable to the assurances of the young prophetess. The murderers and their accomplices, to the number of eleven, having among them the father, a brother, sisters, and the lover of the principal have been condemned to imprisonment and hard labor for life, or for a period of years in proportion as they took a more or less active part in the horrid scene of carnage. The house where this deed was perpetrated has been demolished, and it has been forbidden to build another on the spot.

General LA FAYETTE, it was said, would shortly embark *for New-York* in one of our elegant Packet ships; having declined the invitation to come in a national ship.

BANDITTI APPREHENDED.

PETERSBURG, VA. JUNE 8.

On Sunday evening last, four suspicious looking black men, pretending to be free, went on board a small vessel belonging to Capt. Collins of this place, and made enquiry where the vessel was bound to, &c. Capt. C. apprehending they were runaways, obtained a sight of their papers, which furnished sufficient internal evidence that they were forged. This circumstance induced the captain to attempt to take possession of them, by getting them into the hold, in which he succeeded.

Information of the circumstance having been communicated to the Police Master of this town, the four fellows, (and a more gallows looking set never cheated the halter of its rights,) were brought before the officer yesterday, when from the confession of one of them, we are enabled to present the following brief particulars:

The negroes apprehended, are named *Jim, Jack, Willis*, and *Sam*. Sam belongs to Col. Josiah Riddick, of Suffolk, in this state, and has been runaway ever since December last. Jim and Jack belong to a Mr. Parker, of Gates county, N. C. and have been runaway several months; and Willis belongs to Messrs. Tompkins and Whitfield, negro traders, of Warren, Ga. Willis formerly belonged to a Mr. Gilliam, who keeps a tavern at Gates Court-House, who sold him to Messrs. T. and W. He was rescued from his owners, together with 17 others, some time in April last, in North-Carolina, by two runaways, one of whom named *Bob*, alias *Sam*, belongs to Mr. Ricks, of Southampton, in this state, and who is now going at large.

From the confession of Jack, it appears that Jim was the person who shot a Mr. Cross, of Gates county, N. C. in February or March last, an account of which was published at the time. Jim had been previously shot by Mr. Cross, when he was attempted to be taken up on a charge of having broken open a smoke house, and stolen a parcel of bacon therefrom. The marks of the shot are fresh in one of Jim's thighs. Jack has also several shot wounds, but they do not appear to have been recently inflicted.

These four fellows are supposed to belong to a considerable gang, six of whom were seen together a few days ago, and were traced to within 15 miles of this place, by their depredations in Southampton, Sussex, &c. They were armed, one of them with a very large gun, the barrel of which had been broken in two, about half way; it was loaded with shot, slugs, old buttons, &c.—Another had a pistol, and a third a most dangerous knife, evidently intended for the purposes of a dirk, having been ground to a very sharp point.

As Captain Collins is a very poor man, we would suggest to such printers as may have advertised any of the above named negroes, to forward us a copy of the same, for the benefit of Capt. Collins, whose example should be imitated by all masters of vessels.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 7.

MR. BOOTH.—We regret to learn that this distinguished actor, was seized with a violent fit of insanity on Saturday. On Friday night he played Othello, and in some passages is said to have been inimitably fine, while in others it was thought by some he was turning the character of the Moor into burlesque. In the dying scene we are informed he even excelled himself. But before the drop of the curtain, he turned over facing the audience, raised his head upon his hand, and said,—"*There, what do you think of that!*" These circumstances were looked upon as very strange at the moment, but no further notice was taken of it at the time. About 11 o'clock on Saturday he was at the entrance of the theatre, conversing with Mr. Woodhull, when, suddenly, but with an air of calmness, he said to W.—"I must cut somebody's throat to-day, and whom shall I take? Shall it be Wallack, or yourself, or who?" Woodhull asked what he meant. "Why I mean what I say," replied Booth. Woodhull then observed that he was grasping a dagger under his coat; and at the very moment Wallack passed along. Booth made a pass at him, but as Woodhull called him at the same instant, by turning round, the blow missed its object. Wallack then rushed into the street, and Booth after him, and Woodhull after him. Booth gained upon Wallack, and just as he was making a plunge at his back, Wallack providentially stumbled and fell, and Booth passed over him. He was then seized, disarmed and secured. In the evening he was taken to the house of a friend, not to the asylum, as mentioned in a morning paper, where he is treated with every kindness and attention. He has become tranquil, and it is hoped that he will soon recover from this painful indisposition. (Miss Johnson, in Desdemona, certainly ran a risk of being murdered by the jealous Moor in good earnest, and may felicitate herself upon her escape.) When reason shall have resumed her empire, we recommend that he apologize to his rival brother of the boards in the language of Hamlet to Laertes:

"What I have done,
That might your nature, honour, and exception,
Roughly awake, I here proclaim was madness.
Was't Hamlet wrong'd Laertes? never Hamlet:
If Hamlet from himself be ta'en away,
And, when he's not himself, does wrong Laertes,
Then Hamlet does it not, Hamlet denies it.
Who does it then? His madness: If't be so,
Hamlet is of the faction that is wrong'd;
His madness is poor Hamlet's enemy.
Sir, in this audience,
Let my disclaiming from a purpos'd evil,
Free me so far in your most generous thoughts,
That I have shot my arrow o'er the house,
And hurt my brother.

Ssmuel N. Smallwood, Esq. has been chosen Mayor of Washington City, by a majority of 45 over Mr. Carberry, the present incumbent.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1824.

State of the [illegible] As the people of N. Hampshire [illegible] majority of votes to any of the [illegible] Governor at their recent election, the Legislature in joint ballot have chosen David L. Morril, to that office, by a vote of 164 to 46. Mr. Morril has been a Senator to Congress from the state, and received from the people more votes for governor than any other candidate. His predecessor, Mr. Woodbury, a young man of talents, but not of the most mature judgment, has run his race of popularity. The legislature of this state convened on the first Wednesday of June, and elected Josiah Bartlett, President of the Senate, and Andrew Prince Speaker of the House.

It is only a year since, that the legislature of Connecticut incorporated Washington College, which has just been located at Hartford, under the Presidency of Bishop Brownell, of the Episcopalian denomination. It has now given corporate powers to Wm. Bristol, Eli Whitney, Eli Ives, Cornelius Tuthill, Wm. W. Boardman, Noyes Darling, &c. for the establishment of a Military Academy at New-Haven, on the plan of that at West Point, and of the Polytecnic School in France. There is talk of purchasing or hiring the Steam Boat Hotel, which is represented as a suitable building for the purpose. Seth P. Beers, of Litchfield, formerly Speaker of the Assembly, has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the School Fund, with a salary of 1000 dollars. The same gentleman, Secretary Day, and Lemuel Whitman, are appointed to superintend a new edition of the revised statutes of Connecticut. Mr. Stow is re-appointed Chief Judge of the County Court of Middlesex.

In Massachusetts a resolution has passed the House, by a vote of 140 to 85, for the choice of electors by the people on general ticket. A change of circumstances has rendered this measure (which was once unpopular there) both popular and expedient. The federalists of the state cannot carry an electoral vote in opposition. The resolution will, without doubt, pass the Senate; and by this, and a similar one in Connecticut, the whole vote of these two states is secured to Mr. Adams.

The question relative to the incorporation of a college at Amherst, in Hampshire county, the Boston Gazette "fears will not go off without some bitterness; for both sides think themselves right, and although it is not a matter of deep concern to those on the seaboard, all the western counties consider it a subject of consequence."—Tuesday the 8th, was assigned for its consideration in the House.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island convened at Newport, on the last of May.

Since the rejection of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the U. S. by the U.S. Senate, Gov. Yates of New-York is again in favor of the electoral bill, which the Senate of that state had rejected. By a public proclamation, he has called upon the legislature to meet the *first Monday in August*, for the passage of the rejected bill. Any one who is at all acquainted with public sentiment in that quarter, cannot doubt what the legislature will do, or for whom the people will vote. More on this subject, as we find room.

FROM SPAIN, TO MAY 1.—Count Bourmont, having been superceded in the command of the French troops in Spain, left Madrid for Paris on the 20th of April. It has been stipulated between the French and Spanish Courts that 45,000 French troops remain in Spain till July 1st, 1824, at the expense of king Louis. The convention for this purpose may then be renewed on the same terms.

In *Portugal*, the Queen and her son are in opposition to the King, and aim at the re-establishment of the most absolute power. It is perhaps owing to them that one of the King's ministers was lately assassinated, and his body so left that the king might see it and take warning.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

As we observed in our last paper, one of the advantages which arise to a state from an improvement in its roads and canals, is the inducement held out to strangers to travel on them for the purpose of business, and we might add, of pleasure.

Now these are advantages to which sufficient importance is rarely, if ever attached. But in speaking of things in general, although some few may anticipate the whole force and bearing of our argument, we are aware that there may be persons who will not. It is well, therefore, to appeal to a particular instance for elucidation, and it so happens that we have at the moment a case in our mind that is directly to the point. It chiefly refers to a species of useful information which none but travellers can give.

Thirty years since there was scarcely a thing to distinguish the village of P. from those in its neighborhood. There was at that time no good road in that part of the country, and had there been ever so much it seemed that nature had never intended any great road should pass through the village of P. But any calculation founded on this circumstance alone, would have left out of the way. The mind, the energetic, unconquerable will of man, will surmount obstacles in his way, and even compel them to his use. It will build a palace or a city in a desert, and to cite a matter of fact which has occurred in modern times, which is familiar to us all, it has actually established mighty empires with all the power and all the refinements of civilization upon the hunting ground of savages, where a howling wilderness. If so much could be done for nations, something might be done for villages; and it was the [illegible] tune of that to which we refer not to be entirely neglected, by its own inhabitants. One of them, a man of enterprise and public spirit, saw that, *although the town was not the most direct route, by means of a superior road, it might be made the principal one between two distinguished commercial cities.*

He accordingly suggested the idea to his neighbors; a subscription was put in circulation, the measure was at once approved and gained friends daily. In short, the village, in a state of preparation for travelling travellers, began to assume a new appearance; and in reality very soon became more pleasant than any town near it. A new, good and durable road which was soon opened. Persons on business or in the pursuit of pleasure, passed through it in numbers every day, and as the whole town appeared in smiles and sunshine, the weary traveller was tempted to repose for a day or two, and ultimately to think of making his residence; or animated by the enterprising spirit of its inhabitants, their wish to the accommodation of strangers, and their zeal for the improvement of the place, he would take an interest in its welfare, and suggest to them sundry improvements which he had seen introduced with success in other parts of the world. Thus, in a variety of ways, did the town thrive from the opening of a good road; and it is now called a most pleasant as well as the largest inland town in that part of the country. Thus it ever been, and thus will it ever be with communities which possess enterprise and public spirit; a single law reaches them all, and in this humble tale may be found the true policy of countries, states and nations as well as towns.

This view of our subject rises still higher, when we reflect how powerless a description in words would be, of a thousand things in the works of science, art and nature, were less the things themselves were addressed to our senses, or made strong appeals to our interest by the probability of a direct application of them to our own concerns. We can get but little idea of many improvements in the construction of roads, bridges, canals, &c. &c. from printed words or engravings, or even from models. Such improvements are not of a portable kind. Some one must see them, and their use, and observe the sort of places to which they are adapted, and if he should afterwards in his travels find other parts where they might be introduced with propriety, he may be of as much use to the country through which he goes, as an agent sent to gather from the earth the wisdom of the nations.

The occasion is a fair one for turning our thoughts again on that grand American work, the Western Canal of New-York—Who is said to have given the first intimation that this canal might be constructed? *Elkanah Watson.* Where had Mr. Watson been? He had made the tour of Europe and of the United States; in many places and especially in the lowlands of Holland, he became familiar with every species of canal, and in traversing the state of New-York from the Lakes to the Hudson, he is said to have expressed the opinion which we have just stated.

It would seem, then, that wealth, population, the refinements of life, business, and *improvements* too, will be on the advance where the facilities of intercourse are so much increased as to draw men of business and tourists to our towns and markets. The citizen and the stranger would each bring

for distribution his portion of wealth and useful intelligence; and the smiles of prosperity and the lights of science, would gladden the hearts of our people.

The editor of the Wilmington Recorder has improved in his conduct, and will, perhaps, consent to demean himself peaceably, and like a good citizen. He has taken our last lesson with so good a grace, that hopes may be entertained of his recovery. We shall, however, watch the course of his disorder, and if necessary, administer a dose of scull-cap—a sovereign cure for the hydrophobia, according to Dr. Coleman.

We did not go through his article of the 12th, and may be mistaken; in fact, some one is just observes, that his last paragraph savors more of the kennel. If so, it is probably difficult for the poor soul to break away entirely from his bad habits at once. We are still inclined to think there may be a little room for hope: we have seen cures effected in as bad cases.

COTTON MARKET.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter from a commercial house in Liverpool, to his correspondent in this place:

"*Liverpool, May* 11, 1824.—We still remain in an inactive state. The buyers will only take small parcels for immediate consumption, unless they obtain some reduction on the late prices; and as the holders show a good deal of firmness in refusing to submit to this, very little business is going forward.—The sales of the last three days are 3300 bags, of which 1700 are uplan — ordinary to very good, at 7-7 and 9¼ per lb.—Our Corn Market is as dull as possible, and flour and rice are quite unsaleable."

TO THE CITIZENS OF FAYETTEVILLE.

Friends and Fellow-citizens.

The season is at hand when it will become necessary for you to select some member of your community to represent you in the next General Assembly of this state. A variety of considerations dictate to me the propriety of declining to be a candidate for that honor. And I trust no one will be so ungenerous as to suppose, that weariness in your service or diminished estimate of its dignity, has induced me voluntarily to relinquish all claims to a situation which I have hitherto sought with so much interest. No, believe me, fellow-citizens, that whatever may be my future destiny in life, nothing so entirely earthly in its character will fill my bosom with a prouder swell, than the recollection of having been thrice honored with this mark of your confidence.

Permit me, in conclusion, to express my hope that to him whom you shall choose as my successor, much more ability and knowledge than I possess may be united with the ardent zeal which I have ever felt in your service; and that he in his turn may experience at your hands, towards his frailties and defects, the same liberality and indulgence with which mine have been uniformly favored.

With my warmest wishes for your individual and collective prosperity and happiness,

I am, fellow-citizens,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT STRANGE.

June 15, 1824.

COMMUNICATED.

A number of the citizens of Montgomery convened at Lawrenceville, on Wednesday, 9th June, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence. Edmund Deberry, Esq. was called to the chair, and John Culpeper, Jr. appointed Secretary. On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will meet at Lawrenceville, on the 3d of July, (the fourth being the Sabbath,) for the purpose of expressing, in the usual way, the joy and gratitude we feel, on the recurrence of the Anniversary of our National Independence.

Resolved, That the Hon. John Culpeper be appointed President of the day, and Edmund Deberry, Esq. Vice-President.

Resolved, That John B. Martin, James Coleman, Thomas C. Dunn and John Culpeper, Jr. be appointed a committee of arrangement.

Resolved further, That the same committee prepare a suitable number of toasts.

Resolved, That James Allen, Esq. of Allenton, be requested to deliver an oration on the occasion; and that the secretary be authorized to make such request.

Resolved, That James Coleman, Esq. be requested to read the Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Carolina Observer.

E. DEBERRY, *Chairman.*
JNO. CULPEPER, *Secretary.*

RUTHLAND, VT. JUNE. 1.

Capt. Patridge, with about 130 cadets, is expected to march from Norwich on Monday next, for Whitehall, Burlington, Plattsburg, and possibly Montreal. They will probably arrive in this village on Tuesday evening, and remain here through Wednesday, and perhaps Thursday; when they will perform a variety of military evolutions. It is expected, that capt. P. whilst here, will deliver a lecture at the church, on the subject of National Defence, or the Battle of Waterloo.

General Conference—The General Conference, now sitting in Baltimore, have elected the Rev. *Joshua Soule*, and the Rev. *Elijah Heading*, to the office of Bishop, in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Also, the Rev. *Nathan Bangs*, and the Rev. Doct. *Emory*, book agents, to reside in N. York, and the Rev *Martin Ruter*, book agent, to reside in Cincinnati. *Balt. Fed. Gazette.*

Mr. Crawford.—The Fredericksburg Herald states, that Mr. Crawford's health had sustained a new attack—and that he had lost the use of one arm, by an apoplexy. We imagine that the latter part of the statement is incorrect—and that *paralysis* instead of apoplexy, had deprived him of the use of his arm. There is no doubt, we understand, that his health, supposed to be, on the mend, has again seriously declined.

Constitutional Wng.

From the Washington Republican.

The National Advocate, the Washington Gazette, and the Richmond Enquirer, labour to impress on the people that Mr. Crawford's health has not suffered in any material degree, and that he is as fit to assume the important and laborious functions of President, as he ever was.

For ourselves, we believe Mr. Crawford to be in that situation which calls for the affectionate attention of his friends, and the generous forbearance of his enemies. We have been given to understand that the disease under which he now labours, is a *dropsy in the heart*, and that he has exhibited one of its indubitable symptoms, a paralysis of the tongue. It is not improbable, therefore, that he may have expressed a determination to withdraw from the field of political conflict, and the theatre of human ambition.

From the National Intelligencer June 12.

The COMMITTEE of INVESTIGATION continued in session yesterday, with an interval of two hours, from 9 o'clock in the morning until near 8 in the evening, in the course of which long sitting they examined a number of witnesses—amongst them Mr. *Cheves*, Mr. *Forsyth*, Mr. *Jennings*, of Indiana, and Mr. *Riddick*, President of the Bank of Missouri, and Mr. *Rozeau*, of the St. Genevieve Bank of Missouri.

It is expected the committee will examine Mr. Edwards himself to-day, as they have now received the testimony of nearly all the other witnesses who have been subpœned.

In reply to letters which we have received from different parts of the Union, and in compliance with the request of several friends of the Secretary of the Treasury, who left the Seat of Government at the close of the late session of Congress, we have the pleasure to state, that the health of Mr. CRAWFORD has materially improved within the last ten or twelve days, and is now better than it has been for some months past. The National Gazette mentions that Dr. POTTER, a very eminent medical gentleman of Baltimore, had visited Mr. C. at the request of some of his friends. We will avail ourselves of the public mention of Dr. P's name, by the Gazette, to state, that it is on his authority, (confirmed by the opinion of the resident physician,) that we speak so confidently. Dr. P. has visited Mr. Crawford several times. On his first interview, he pronounced him to be in no danger; on his last, that he was free from disease, and with nothing but debility to recover from, which he is in a fair way of doing.

Washington Gazette.—It is seriously said and believed, that Mr. Crawford has determined, in consequence of his bad health, to withdraw from the Presidential contest. We feel great curiosity to know what course Mr. Colvin will pursue in such an event. He has denounced every other candidate—Adams, Clay and Jackson—who will Mr. Colvin support next? We trust it will not be Mr. Adams—the Lord protect him from such friends. We don't believe there is a man in the whole country, of whom Mr. Colvin has ever spoken well, but Mr. Crawford and Gen. Cocke of Tennessee.

Constitutional Whig.

At a muster of Captain John Armstrong's company, about eight miles north of this place, on the 29th ultimo, a vote was taken to ascertain the sentiments of those present on the presidential question, which resulted as follows:

John Q. Adams	47
Gen. Andrew Jackson	32
Wm. H. Crawford	2
Henry Clay	0

[*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

Mr. Crawford in Pennsylvania.—"We understand that a strong reaction is excited in Pennsylvania. Gen. Jackson is going down and Mr. Crawford rising." "Public meetings are called in Chester, Montgomery, and other counties, friendly to the regular nominated candidates for president and vice-president."

[*Vide Millon Gaz. Richmond Enq'r.* &c.

Agreeably to public notice given in the Democratic Press, American Sentinel and Norristown Register, a meeting of the democratic republicans of Chester county, friendly to the election of Wm. H. Crawford as president, and Albert Gallatin as vice-president of the United States, took place in the borough of West Chester, on Friday, the 21st May. *Nine* persons assembled.—Sundry resolutions were offered and *unanimously* adopted, and the proceedings ordered to be published in the American Republican, Democratic Press, American Sentinel, and Norristown Register!

The population of Chester county exceeds 44,000, and of these, *nine* persons assembled to express their sentiments in favor of Wm. H. Crawford!! "General Jackson is going down, and Crawford rising."!!!

[*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

We can assure the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, that they are deceived with respect to Pennsylvania: There is no *reaction* here on the presidential question. The two Crawford meetings in Chester and Montgomery, got up under the influence of Mr. Jonathan Roberts, were miserable abortions. *Not one newspaper*, originally or in the second place friendly to Gen. Jackson, has changed its tone; and *not one individual*, as far as we can learn, formerly *depended upon* as his friend, has changed in his sentiments. Pennsylvania is unalterably attached to General Jackson. We say this seriously, deliberately, confidently.

[*Franklin Gaz.*

DANIEL RUFFNER, Esq. who was appointed by the legislative Caucus a member of the Corresponding Committee of this county, (Kenhawa, Va.) to act in behalf of Mr. Crawford, has requested us to state, says the Western Courier, that he declines serving on that Committee: being opposed to the intrigues of Caucus nominations, and an ardent admirer of the character and talents of Mr. John Quincy Adams, whom he will support for the office of President of the U. States.—*Norfolk Herald.*

NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

In the House of Representatives, at the close of the session, Mr. Webster offered the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, that it is expedient to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States.

In presenting this resolve for consideration, Mr. W. said, he presented this resolution now with the intention of asking the House to act upon it early at its next meeting. He thought the next session would be a favorable opportunity to settle this important question one way or the other.—Causes were understood to be pending before the Supreme Court, in which the power of the States to pass Bankrupt Laws, so far as to operate on subsequent contracts, was to be decided. The Court having heard arguments on that question, and now holding the causes under advisement, a judgment might probably be expected at the commencement of the term. That decision, whichever way made, would present a fit opportunity for taking the sense of Congress on the expediency of a uniform bankrupt law. If the decision should be against the power of the States to pass such acts, then it might be hoped that members from those States which had, in fact, hitherto maintained such laws, might be willing to co-operate with others in the establishment of a general system. If it should be in favor of the State authority on the other hand, then the question would be, Whether it were better to have a general system, under the authority of this government, or a local system, in each State? In one event, the question would be, between a general uniform bankrupt law, and no bankrupt law at all; in the other, between one uniform system and twenty-four different and clashing systems. He had intended to present, not merely a single resolution, but a series of resolutions, describing the outline of such a system as it appeared to him expedient to adopt. But other engagements had not allowed him sufficient leisure. He earnestly hoped that members would take this important subject into consideration, and that the House would be prepared to act upon it at the next session.

The resolution lies on the table according to the wish of the mover, and may be called up at the next session of Congress.

LATEST FROM HAVRE.—The packet ship Marmion, Captain Hawkins, arrived at New York on the 5th instant. The editors of the Gazette have received their regular files of the Journal du Commerce, to the 20th of April inclusive, but their contents possess no interest. It is remarkable, that as the ship was taking her departure, the latest loose Havre papers were taken out of the ship by order of the government. What their contents were, or what the object, we are left to conjecture. The papers before us contain nothing worthy of notice. It appears that Georgia cotton had risen in price.

The following note was found among the papers of the late Lord Erskine:

"*To General Washington,*

"SIR—I have taken the liberty to introduce your august and immortal name, in a short sentence, which is to be found in the book I send to you.

"I have a large acquaintance among the most valuable and exalted classes of men; but you are the only human being for whom I ever felt an awful reverence.

"I sincerly pray God to grant a long and serene evening to a life so gloriously devoted to the universal happiness of the world.

"T. ERSKINE."

"*London, March 15th*, 1797.

The Steam Boats Thistle and Legislator have been taking passengers for the last few weeks to Brunswick, a distance of about 40 miles, for 12½ cents each, but within a few days past the fare has been still further reduced, and they now carry for nothing; in some instances a good dinner has been given to all who would accept it.

We understand the public [ever dissatisfied] are beginning to complain at the rate of fare, and the proprietors have been under the necessity, in many instances, to receive the 12½ cents, to accommodate and give satisfaction.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

On the 29th ult. a Jury of Inquest was summoned by Jacob P. Turner, Esq. Coroner of this county, over the body of a son of Mr. Allen Christie, living near the Shoals of Ogeechee.—The verdict of the Jury was, that the child (about five years old) came to its death by blows and other cruelties inflicted by his step-mother, who was immediately arrested and committed to gaol, to await her trial in October next. The neck of the child was found dislocated, and the body exhibited marks of the most inhuman cruelty. We understand she denies having committed the murder, but acknowledges that she had been in the habit of treating the child with brutal severity.

Missionary.

We are informed that the house of Mr. *John Adam Sholl*, of Heidelberg township, Pa. in this county, was entered on Thursday, the 20th inst. by a daring villain while the family were engaged in planting corn at some distance from the house, who broke open a chest and took therefrom *two hundred and fifty dollars*, all in silver, with the exception of a five dollar bill.—Mr. Sholl's brother, who had been ill for some time, was obliged to witness this daring deed without being able to make any resistance or to alarm the family, and the villain made his escape. [*Lebanon Repub.*

A Camp Meeting will commence on Thursday, the 15th of July next, at Evans' Spring, 7 miles below Clarendon Bridge, on the east side of the Cape Fear river.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 10th inst. at the seat of Wm. G. Beatty, Esq. by the Rev. Wm. Hooper, ISAAC CROOM, Attorney at Law, of Lenoir, to Miss SARAH A. PEARSON, of Rowan.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF
WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARRIVED,

Brig Adams, Halsey, from New York, to Dudley and Dickinson.

Schr. Diligence, Eustis, from Martinique, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Schr. Fair American, Parish, from Charleston, to James A. Berry & Co.

Since the Recorder of Saturday.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Revenue Babbidge, from New-York, to Dudley & Dickinson.

Schr. Monroe, Prince, from Portland, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Sloop Enterprize, Brownell, from Bermuda, to W. H. Lippitt.

CLEARED,

Brig Abigail, Goodday, for Liverpool, by J. Usher.

Br. brig Elizabeth, M'Lean, for Grenada, by A. Taylor.

Brig Betsey, Wales, for Havana, by Lazarus and Whitmarsh.

Schr. Sally Havens, Hough, for Philadelphia, by Stow & Whittier.

Brig President Manning, Grafton, for New-York.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	Quality Noted.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cognac,	gallon.	1 25	1 5
Apple, in dem'd	do	50	55
Peach,	do.	55	60
Bacon,	lb.	8½	9
Beeswax,	do.	31	32
Butter,	do	10	15
Bagging (abundant)	yard,	25	28
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	22	23
2d & 3d qual.	do	20	22
Candles, Mould,	do	12	12½
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton,	do	14	15½
Corn,	bushel	42	45
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	15	16
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	75	80
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	4	
Superfine,	do	4 25	50
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4½ 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3 00	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard	lb.	6	7
Leather, Skirting	do	30	35
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	7	8
Logwood	100 lb.	3 50	
Molasses,	gallon,	26	28
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	7	7 50
Wrought	do	20	
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	90	1 00
Pork	barrel.	1 00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen	3 50	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	25
Pimento,	do	25	26
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	42½	45
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9 50	10 50
Common,	do	8 50	9
Loaf,	lb.	17	19
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	80	85
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	do	70	80
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	7½	8
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	17
German	do	17	18
Salt-Petre	do	12½	20
Tallow,	do	6	
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	do	1 20	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3	3 75
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	15 00	16 00
Verdigrs,	lb.	65	
Wheat,	bush.	80	
Whiskey,	gallon,	30	32½
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

Hillsborough Academy.

THE next Session will commence on the third Monday in June.—Students are prepared at this Institution, for the Freshman and Sophomore classes in the University. The various branches of a complete English Education are also taught here.

JOHN ROGERS, *Prin.*

Hillsborough, N. C. May 31, 1824.—2t68

Good Flour,

TO be sold at Mrs. Perry's store; superfine at 3 cents and fine 2½ a pound.

Fayetteville, June 16, 1824.—1w

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Semi-annual examination of the students of the Fayetteville Academy will take place on Monday and Tuesday next. Parents and Guardians are respectfully invited to attend.

WM. HAMILTON.

June 16, 1824.

HENRY W. AYER,

Commission Merchant & Auctioneer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

HAS taken the store lately occupied by James Seawell, Esq. in Green-st. where he respectfully tenders his services, in the the above lines of business, to the merchants of Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to the public generally.

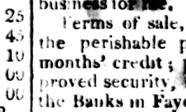
Refer to Messrs.
DUNCAN THOMPSON, STUART, BIRDSALL & Co. } *Fayetteville.*
JNO. HUSKE,
JNO. TAYLOR, R. W. BROWN, } *Wilmington, N. C.*

Fayetteville, June 17, 1824.—67 f

65 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

Just received and for sale, several neat, light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,



Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

C. & P. MALLETT.

June, 1824.—67tf

Tallow Wanted.

A FEW thousand pounds wanted, for which cash and a fair price, will be paid, by

WILLIAMS & PENN.

For sale, as above,
100 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
20 do Bar Soap.

Fayetteville, 17th *June*, 1824.—6t72

Selling out at Cost

THE subscriber being about to close his business, invites the public to call at his store, where bargains may be had worthy of their attention.

A few pounds of the best Old Virginia Tobacco remaining on hand, which will be sold low.

JOHN J. DIOSSY.

Fayetteville, June 16, 1824.—3t69

NOTICE.

BY virtue of the authority in me vested, by the last Will and Testament of Mr. Gabriel Dubrutz, deceased, I shall offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of said deceased, in the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday the 20th day of July next, (and continue the sale from day to day, if necessary,) a large quantity of excellent Leather, consisting of sole, skirting, harness and upper leather; about fifty cords tan-bark, all the working tools and implements necessary for the tanning business: also, two excellent marble slabs, for dressing leather on. Likewise will be sold, or rented, the Tan-Yard lately occupied by the said deceased, and which is as well calculated for carrying on the tanning business as any in the state, having every necessary out-houses, a good two story currying shop, bark mill, &c. with a commodious lot attached thereto, containing about two acres of ground.—Also will be sold or rented a two story brick house, on the west side of Greens reet, in excellent repair, calculated for a store and dwelling.

Any further particulars may be had by inquiring of Mr. John Crusoe or Mr. Charles B. Jones, Fayetteville, who are duly authorised to transact any business for me.

Terms of sale, all sums under $10, cash. For the perishable property, all sums over $10, six months' credit; purchasers giving notes with approved security, negotiable and payable at either of the Banks in Fayetteville.

On the tan-yard and brick house a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given; purchasers complying with the above terms.

DEBORAH DUBRUTZ, *Executrix.*

Fayetteville, June 11, 1824.—5t71

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Register will please insert the above advertisement twice a week, until the day of sale, and forward their account to this office for payment.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby warns the public, that he shall not pay a note for $100, given by him to Thomas Evans, under date of Jan. 1st, 1823. As Alexander M'Kay, the administrator of the estate of Mr. Evans, declines a settlement with me, all persons will do well to abstain from the purchase or sale of said note.

ARCHIBALD M'COLL.

Fayetteville, April 1 1824.—3t69

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formerly executed a power to Cornelius Dowd, senior, of Moore county, vesting him with certain trusts and authorities, which power was tested by Atlas Jones, Esquire, as subscribing witness; I therefore hereby give general notice, that I have since revoked said power, and do hereby revoke the same, with all the power and authority which, by virtue of said power, was given the said Cornelius Dowd.

The 12th day of June, 1824.

AUGUSTUS BENTON.

3t69

NOTICE.

AT the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county June Term, 1824, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of Mary Bunce, deceased, and gives notice to all those who are indebted to said estate, to come forward and settle the same; and all those who have claims against the said deceased, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery.

JAMES BUNCE. *Admr.*

Fayetteville, June 15, 1824.—3t69

Lumber River.

BY an act of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, passed in the year 1822, the subscribers were appointed Commissioners to facilitate and improve the navigation of Lumber River, under the direction of the Board of Internal Improvements. Having had instructions from said Board to commence our operations, we will on the 17th day of July next, in the town of Lumberton, proceed to let out to the lowest bidders the clearing and improving of said river, commencing at the South-Carolina line. For the convenience of undertakers, the river will be laid off in lots. Persons wishing to undertake, will do well to attend.

NEILL BUIE,
MALCOM M'NEILL,
TIMOTHY GRIFFEN.

June 18, 1824.—6wt71.

Elopement.

WHEREAS my wife, Margaret M'Donald, has absented herself from me contrary to law, I hereby forewarn all persons from making any contract with her, or from harboring, concealing or entertaining her, for I will pay none of her contracts or expenses.

ALEXANDER M'DONALD.

Cumberland County, May 20, 1824.

Blanks.

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

FROM THE LONDON MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE THREE BLIND TIPLERS.

Three sightless inmates of the sky,
Whose names were Justice, Fortune, Cupid,
Finding their public life on high
Somewhat monotonous and stupid,
Resolved one morning to unite
Their powers in an Alliance Holy,
And purify the Earth, whose plight
They all agreed was melancholy.

Quoth Justice—Of the world below
I doubtless have the best idea,
Since in the Golden Age, you know,
I ruled it jointly with Astræa;
While, therefore, we on earth abide,
For fear our forces should be parted,
Let *me* be your perpetual guide—
Agreed *nem. con.* and off they started.

Love first, and Fortune next descends,
With Justice, though a while she tarried;
When Cupid cries—This flight my friends,
Has made my throttle somewhat arid:
Beneath each wing, before our trip,
I pop'd a golden vase of nectar,
And I for one should like a sip,
What says your worshipful director?

The proposition, 'twas decreed,
Redounded to the mover's glory,
So down they sate upon the mead,
And plied the flagon *con amore;*
But not reflecting that the draught
With air of earth was mix'd and muddled,
Before the second vase was quaff'd,
They all became completely fuddled.

Now reeling, wrangling, they proceeded,
Each loudly backing his opinion,
And 'stead of letting Justice lead,
All struggled fiercely for dominion:
Whereat her sword in wrath she draws,
And throws it in her scales with fury,
Maintaining that the rightful cause
Requires no other judge or jury.

Fortune, purloining Cupid's darts,
Tips them with gold for sordid suitors,
Making sad havoc in the hearts
Of matrimonial computers;
While Love on Fortune's wheels apace,
Plagues mortals with incessant charges;
Gives flying glimpses of his face,
Then presto! pass!—away he ranges.

Their pranks, their squabbles day by day
Gave censurers a better handle,
Till Jove, impatient of their stay,
And anxious to arrest the scandal,
Bade Fortune—Justice—Love return;
But to atone for their miscarriage,
Lest men for substitutes should yearn,
He sent them down *Luck, Law,* and *Marriage.*

SELECTIONS,
LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

We know not when or where we have met with such a tale of domestic distress as is told below. Who can read it with stoical indifference?—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

THE PARTING.

From "Recollections of Eventual Life." By a Soldier—[A recent British publication.]

We had been about three months in the Island of Jersey, when the order came for our embarkation for Portugal; but only six women to every hundred men were allowed to accompany us. As there were, however, a great many more than that number, it was ordered that they should draw lots, to see who should remain. The women of the company to which I belonged, were assembled in the pay-sergeant's room for that purpose. The men of the company had gathered around them to see the result, with various degrees of interest depicted in their countenances. The proportionate number of tickets were made, with "to go" or "not to go," written on them. They were then placed in a hat, and the women then called by their seniority to draw their tickets. I looked around me before they began. It was an interesting scene. The sergeant stood in the middle, with the hat in his hand, the women around him with their hearts palpitating, and anxiety and suspense in every countenance. Here and there you would see the hand of a married man pushed forward from amongst the crowd in the attitude of intense anxiety and attention.

The first woman called was the sergeant's wife—she drew "not to go." It seemed to give little concern to any one but herself and husband. The next was a corporal's wife—she drew "to go." This was received by all with nearly as much apathy as the first. She was little beloved either.

The next was an old hand, a most outrageous virago, who thought nothing of giving her husband a knock down when he offended her, and who used to make great disturbance about the fire in the cook way. Every one uttered their wishes audibly that she would lose; and her husband, if we could judge from his countenance, seemed to wish so too. She boldly plunged her hand into the hat, and drew out a ticket; on opening it she held it up triumphantly, and displayed "to go." "Old Meg will go yet," said she, "and live to scald more of you about the fire side." A general murmur of disappointment ran through the whole. "She has devil's luck and her own," said one of them.

The next in turn was the wife of a young man who was much respected in the company for his steadiness and good behaviour. She was remarkable for her affection for her husband, and beloved by the whole company for her modest and obliging disposition. She advanced with a palpitating heart and trembling hand to decide on (what was to her I believe) her future happiness or misery. Every one prayed for her success. Trembling between fear and hope, she drew out one of the tickets, and attempted to open it; but her hand shook so, she could not do it. She handed it to one of the men to open. When he opened it, his countenance fell, and he hesitated to say what it was. She cried out to him, in a tone of agony, "Tell me, for God's sake, what it is!" "Not to go," said he, in a compassionate tone of voice. "Oh God, help me? O Sandy!" she exclaimed, and sunk lifeless in the arms of her husband, who had sprang forward to her assistance, and in whose face was now depicted every variety of wretchedness.—The drawing was interrupted, and she was carried by her husband to his birth, where he hung over her in frantic agony. By the assistance of those around her, she was soon recovered from her swoon, but she awoke only to a sense of her misery. The first thing she did was to look round for her husband: when she perceived him, she she seized his hand and held it, as if she was afraid that he was going to leave her. "O Sandy, you will not leave me and your poor babie?" The poor fellow looked in her face with a look of agony and despair.

The scene drew tears from every eye in the room, with the exception of the termagant whom I have already mentioned, who said, What are ye a "makin" such a wark about? Let the babie get her greet out! I suppose she thinks there's naebody ever parted with the men but her, wi' her faintin,' and her airs, and her wark!"

The drawing was again commenced, and various were the expressions of feelings, evinced by those concerned.—The Irish women in particular are loud in their grief. It always appeared to me that the Irish either feel more accutely than the Scotch or English, that they have less restraint on themselves in expressing it. The barrack, through the rest of that day, was one continued scene of lamentation.

We were to march the next morning early. Most of the single men were away drinking. I slept in the birth above Sandy and his wife. They never went to bed, but sat the whole night in their birth, with their only child between them, alternately embracing their child and each other, and lamenting their cruel fortune. I never witnessed such a heart rending scene. The poor fellow tried to assume some firmness, but in vain; some feeling expression from her would throw him off his guard, and at last his grief became quite uncontrolable.

When the first bugle sounded, he got up and prepared his things. Here a new source of grief sprung up. In laying aside the articles which he intended to leave, and which they had used together, the idea, seemed fixed in his mind that they would never use them in that way again, and as she put them aside, she watered them with her tears. Her tea pot, her cups, and every thing that they had used in common, all had their apostrophe of sorrow. He tried to persuade her to remain in the barrack, as we had six miles to travel to the place of embarkment; but she said she would take the last minute in his company that she could.

The regiment fell in, and marched off, amid the waiting of those who, having two or three children, could not accompany us to the place of embarkment.—Many of the men had got so much intoxicated, that they were scarcely able to walk. The commanding officer was so displeased at their conduct, that, in coming through St. Helier's he would not allow the band to play.

When we arrived at the place where we were to embark, most distressing scenes took place in the men parting with their wives. Some of them, indeed, it did not appear to affect much; others had got themselves nearly tipsy; but most of them seemed to feel it acutely. When Sandy's wife came to take her last farewell, she lost all government of her grief. She clung to him with a despairing hold. "Oh! dinna, dinna, leave me!" she cried. The vessel was hauled out. One of the sergeants came to tell her that she would have to go ashore. "Oh! they'll never be so hard hearted as to part us!" said she; and running aft to the quarter deck where the commanding officer was standing, she sunk down on her knees with her child in her arms. "Oh! will you not let me gang wi' my husband? Will you tear him frae his wife and his ween? He has nae frien's but us—nor we only but him—and Oh! will you make us a' frien'less? See my wee babie pleadin' for us!"

The officer felt a painful struggle between his duty and his feelings: the tears came into his eyes. She eagerly caught at this as favorable to her cause. "Oh! aye, I see you have a feeling heart—you'll let me gang wi' him! You have nae wife: but if you had, I am sure you wad think it unco' hard to be torn frae her this way—and this wee darling." "My good woman," said the officer, "I feel for you much, but my orders are peremptory, that no more than six women to each hundred men go with their husbands. You have had your chance as the other women; and although it is hard enough on you to be separated from your husband, yet, there are many more in the same predicamen', and it is entirely out of my power to help it." "Well, well," said she, rising from her knees, and straining her infant to her breast, "it's a' owre wi' us my puir babie! This leaves us frien'less on the wide world"—"God will be your friend," said I, as I took the child from her until she should get into the boat. Sandy had stood like a person bewildered all this time, without saying a word. "Farewell then, a last farewell then!" said she to him.

"Where's my babie?" she cried. I handed him to her—"Give him a last kiss, Sandy." He pressed the infant to his bosom in silent agony. 'Now a's owre! Farewell, Sandy! We'll may be meet in heaven; and she stepped into the boat with a wild despairing look.—The vessel was now turning the pier, and she was almost out of our sight in an instant; but as we got the last glimpse of her, she uttered a shriek, the knell of a broken heart, which rings in my ears at this moment. Sandy rushed down below, and threw himself into one of the births in a state of feeling that defies description. Poor fellow! his wife's forebodings were too true! He was almost the first that was killed in Portugal. What became of her, I have never been able to learn.

From the London Literary Gazette.

Mr. Mathews at Home.—The common saying, of a person, whether in the real world, or on the stage, being "in himself a host," has become so trite, that we are almost ashamed to use it; but undoubtedly, if ever it could be applied, not only as expressing extent of powers, but wonderful divisibility and multiplication, the phrase is applicable to Mr. Mathews. He was perfectly at home in a great number of original characters on Thursday night; and we are only sorry that Friday is too late a day in our preparations for us to be at home in a long account of them.

The entertainment is called *A Trip to America;* and Mr. M. details his observations on American peculiarities of character, relates his various travelling adventures, and personates ten or a dozen individuals with whom he met in their course. Among these Jack Tophamand his cousin Bray, two Englishmen, figure conspicuously; but there are also several Frenchmen, Irishmen, and Negroes;—and of prominent natives, old Raventop a prosing jester, Pennington, a sentimental declaimer, two landlords at inns, Jonathan W. Doubikin, a real Yankee, and his Uncle Ben* a Lycurgus of German descent, who gives a capital charge to the Grand Jury, Colonel Hiram Pegler, a Kentucky Shoemaker, and Miss Manglewurzel, a great Dutch heiress.

Throughout all this numerous variety our unequalled imitator runs with such astonishing versimilitude, as to render his identity often doubtful; but after laughing heartily at the parts as they succeed each other, it is only when we come to reflect upon their diversity and multitude as a whole, that our admiration rises to its due measure, at the wonderful talent of the performer.—The story told is amusing, and many of the anecdotes droll enough, the humor is occasionally pointed, and the puns (as must be the case) bad as well as good. But Mr. M. is the man to set an audience in a roar at the worst still more than the best; his Bray dying at all the stale jokes of his Topham, is, in this respect, exquisite. Of the songs introduced we cannot say much in praise;—with the exception of a Militia Muster, even more ludicrous than his Old Volunteer Field Day, and a Frenchman's Eloge upon the Hero of New Orleans, wanting whom "America would be Turbot without soy," and against whom,

De Anglish came den tousand on
Ven he vas no more den von,
But vat vas dat to Sheneral Shackson,
Sheneral Shackson is de boy!

the lyric effusions are not very effective. The Post Office, however, is the vehicle for much entertaining spoken colloquy and descriptive scramble. A great deal of the merriment of the evening was produced by the introduction of American tones, pronunciation, and phraseology. The way in which the assent of "O Yes," and the dissent of "O No," were given by *genu-ine* Yankees, always told; and the being "pretty particular considerate damned" every thing, never failed to excite that sound so pleasing to an actor's ear—bursts of laughter. But we have neither time nor space to be more minute. The performance altogether is new, characteristic, versatile, and extraordinary. Too long, certainly by an hour, of which the retrenchment may very easily be made by omitting the least impreessive parts, and especially the pathetic and patriotic. If thought necessary to throw in any salvo for imitating Americans, as all other nations have been imitated, one hearty expression of good will and gratitude for the kindness experienced in that country, would be infinitely better than all the obsolete sentiment about peace, brotherhood, candour, and such unmeaning cant. Yet we will not conclude with the semblance of finding fault, where we and every one were so highly gratified and delighted. We only wish to hint that the soul of wit will be felt more strongly if confined to greater brevity.

* One of the best hits of the night is Johathan's account of Ben's retort [illegible] a persecuting host of brats, who were [illegible]m with a cry of "The devil's dead;" upon [illegible]ped and exclaimed, 'Poor father[illegible]

Singular Instances of Failure of memory.

Salmuth mentions a case in which the affected person had forgotten to pronounce words, but could nevertheless write them.

The celebrated Mr. John Hunter was suddenly attacked with a singular affection of this kind in Dec'r. 1789, when on a visit at the house of a friend. "He did not know in what part of the house he was, nor even the name of the street when told it, nor where his own house was: he had not a conception of any thing existing beyond the room he was in, and yet was perfectly conscious of the loss of memory. He was sensible of impressions of all kinds from the senses, and therefore looked out of the window, although rather dark, to see if he could be made sensible of the situation of the house. The loss of memory gradually went off, and in less than half an hour his memory was perfectly recovered."

The late bishop of Landaff, Dr. Watson, gives a singular case of partial amnesia in his father, the result of an apoplectic attack. "I have heard him ask twenty times a day," says Dr. W. "what is the name of the lad that is at college (meaning my elde brother;) and yet he was able to repeat without a blunder hundreds of lines out of classic authors." And hence there is no reason for discrediting the story of a German statesman, a Mr. Von B. related in the 7th vol. of the Psycological Magazine, who having called at a gentleman's house, the servants of which did not know him, was under the necessity of giving in his name; but unfortunately at that moment he had forgotten it, and excited no small laughter by turning round to a friend who accompanied him, and saying with great earnestness, "pray tell me who I am, for I cannot recollect."

According to Thucidides, one of the effects of the plague at Athens was a loss of memory. He says, "and many, on recovery, still experienced such an extraordinary oblivion of all things, that they knew neither themselves nor their friends." Dr. Hood relates the case of a man a few years ago, with a brain fever, in St. Thomas's Hospital, who, as he grew better, spoke to his attendants, but in a language they did not understand. A Welch milk-woman, going by accident into the ward, heard him, answered him, and conversed with him. It was then found that the patient was by birth a Welchman, but had left his native land in his youth, forgotten his native dialect, and used English for the last 30 years. Yet, in consequence of this fever he had now forgotten the English tongue, and suddenly recovered the Welsh.

Boerhaave, however, gives a still more extraordinary instance of oblivion in the case of a Spanish tragic author, who had composed many excellent pieces, but so completely lost his memory in consequence of an acute fever, that he forgot not only the languages he had formerly learnt, but even the alphabet; and was hence under the necessity of beginning to read again. His own poems and compositions were shown to him, but he could not be persuaded that they were his productions. Afterwards however, he began once more to compose verses; which had so striking a resemblance to his former writings, that he at length became convinced of his being the author of them.

Mr. Thomas Moore has published the life of his illustrious countryman, *Captain Rock.* The following is a translation of an ode written by an ancestor of the captain:

"Rupes sonant carmina."—*Virgil.*

"Where art thou, Genius of Riot?
Where is thy yell of defiance?
Why are the Sheas and O'Shaunessies quiet?
And whither have fled the O'Rourkes and O'Briens;
Up from thy slumber, O'Brannigan!
Rouse the Mac Shaues and O'Haggerties!
Courage, Sir Corney O'Tooler? be a man again
Never let Hefferman say, 'What a braggart 'tis.'
Oh! when Rebellion's so feasible,
Where is the kern would be slinking off!
Con of the Battles! what makes you so peaceable?
Nial the Grand! what the dev'l are you thinking off?"

YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS.

Beattie, in one of his letters, takes the following notice of Young.

"When any one begins to find pleasure in sighing over Young's Night Thoughts in a corner, it is time to shut the book and return to company.—When I first read Young, my heart was broken to think of the poor man's afflictions. Afterwards I took it into my head that where there was so much lamentation, there could not be excessive sufferings; and I could not help applying to him sometimes those lines of a song,

"Believe me the shepherd but feigns
He's wretched, to show he has wit."

'On talking with some of Dr. Young's particular friends in England, I have found that my conjecture was right; for that while he was composing his Night Thoughts he was really as cheerful as another man."

Importance of female Education.—What is it that moulds and directs the character of our boys for the first ten or twelve years of their life? Not the father; for such are his engagements, or such the state and reserve of his manners, that his sons rarely come in contact with him. No; it is in the nursery; it is in the gentle and attractive society of the mother; it is in her affectionate bosom and on her lap, that the [illegible] soms of the heart and mind begin there bloom; it is she who tends the twig and thus decides the character of a tree. How then ought she to be accomplished for this important office! How wide and diversified her reading and information! How numerous the historic models of great men with which her memory should be enriched! How grand and noble the tone of her own character!

VIRTUE.—Virtue is the foundation of honor and esteem, and the source of all beauty, order and happiness in our nature. It is what confers value on all other endowments and qualities of a reasonable being to which they ought to be absolutely subservient, and without which, the more eminent they are, the more hideous deformities, and the greater curses they become. The use of it is not confined to any state of our existence, or to any particular situation we can be in, but reaches through all the periods and circumstances of our being. Many of the endowments and talents we now posesess, and of which we are too apt to be proud, will cease entirely with the present state; but this will be our ornament and dignity in every future state to which we may be removed.

FROM PASCAL'S THOUGHTS.

God does not expect us to submit our judgment to him without reason, or to subdue us to himself by tyranny. But he does not intend to give us a reason for every thing. And to reconcile these contrarieties, he is pleased clearly to show us those divine characters of himself, which may convince us of what he is, and to establish his authority by miracles and evidences that we shall be unable to resist,—in order that we might, afterward, believe without hesitation whatever he teaches us, when we see no other reason to reject it but because we are unable to know of ourselves, whether it be true or not.

The sciences have two extremities, which touch each other. The first is pure natural ignorance in which every man is born. The other is the perfection attained by great souls, who having gone through every thing that man can know, feel that they know nothing, and find themselves in the same ignorance from which they set out. But it is a wise ignorance that knows itself. *Those who are between these extremities,* who have got out of their natural ignorance, but have not been able to arrive at the other, have a tincture of science which fills them with vanity, and makes them vaunt of their attainments. These are the men who *trouble the world, and judge the most falsely of every thing.*

Whence is it that a lame man does not offend us and that a deficient mind does offend us? It is, because the lame man acknowledges that we walk straight; whereas the crippled in mind maintain, that it is we who go lame. But for this we should feel more compassion for them, than resentment.

Epictetus prroposes a similar question: why are we not angry when a man tells us, that we have the head-ach, and yet fall into a passion when he tells us we reason ill, or make a wrong choice? The reason is, that we can be very certain that we have not the head-ach, or are not lame; but we cannot be so certain that we make a right choice. For having no assurance that we do so, but because it appears so to us, with all the light we have—when another, with all his light, sees the contrary; this confounds us, and keeps us in suspense; especially if a thousand others laugh at our choice; for then we must prefer our own light to that of so many others, which is a perplexing and difficult matter. But men never contradict each other thus, about the lameness of any one.

It is not happiness to be capable of being pleased with diversion; because all this is external and foreign, and consequently dependent, and liberal to be disturbed by a thousand accidents, which give rise to inevitable afflictions.

A man's virtue is not to be measured by his great attempts, but by his common actions.

The great and the little have the same accidents, the same troubles, the same passions. But the former are at the top of the wheel, and the latter near its centre, and therefore are less agitated by the same degree of motion.

We are, for the most part, *more easily persuaded by reasons of our own finding,* than by those which have been discovered by others.